

Published every Wednesday by  
J. E. WENK.  
Office in Smearbaugh & Wenk Building,  
ELM STREET, TIONESTA, PA.  
Terms, \$1.00 A Year, Strictly in Advance.  
Entered as second-class matter at the  
post-office at Tionesta.  
No subscription received for a shorter  
period than three months.  
Correspondence solicited, but no notice  
will be taken of anonymous communica-  
tions. Always give your name.

# FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XLVII. NO. 22.

TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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One Square, one inch, one week... 1.00  
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A. O. Gregg and S. Y. Shields.  
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County Superintendent.—J. Carson.

## Regular Terms of Court.

Third Monday of ...  
Third Monday of ...  
Third Monday of ...  
Regular Meetings of County Commis-  
sioners 1st and 3rd Mondays of month.

## Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a.  
m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m.  
Preschooling in M. E. Church every Sab-  
bath evening by Rev. H. L. Danley.  
Preaching in the F. M. Church every  
Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev.  
M. E. Wolcott, Pastor.  
Preaching in the Presbyterian church  
every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p.  
m. Rev. H. A. Bailey, Pastor.  
The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U.  
are held at the headquarters on the  
second and fourth Tuesdays of each  
month.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F.  
Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd  
Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274  
G. A. R. Meets 1st Tuesday after-  
noon of each month at 3 o'clock.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137,  
W. R. C. Meets first and third  
Wednesday evening of each month.

T. F. RITCHIEY,  
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Tionesta, Pa.

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Bank Building, TIONESTA, PA.

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Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm  
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## NEW SITUATION CAUSES WORRY

Mexico Again Becomes Menace  
to United States

### CONSTITUTIONALISTS DEFIANT

Should Rebels Obey Instructions From  
Washington Not to Execute Political  
Prisoners. Financial Tangle Still Remains.

That the administration's real em-  
barrassing troubles are just beginning  
in the Mexican situation is the belief  
of many in Washington. In some  
quarters it is said that the solution of  
several questions that have already  
arisen may make of the new Mexican  
deal a real danger to the United States.

Washington administration and  
the Constitutionalists are wide apart  
on important matters brought about  
by the pending transfer of power in  
Mexico City. Intervention in the war  
torn republic may not be such an im-  
possible undertaking as many have  
come to believe in the last month.

The loudly proclaimed intentions  
of the Constitutionalists to rule Mexico  
by military decree alone, without a  
congress, to punish with death all  
those believed to have participated di-  
rectly in the overthrow of Madero and  
his death, and finally to repudiate all  
the acts and obligations of the Huer-  
ta government are the cause of anxiety.

In a general way the attitude of  
Washington on these issues has in the  
last few days been represented to the  
Constitutionalists through various  
mediums.

While the Constitutionalists boldly  
assert that it is no business of the  
United States what treatment is ac-  
corded Mexicans whom they may find  
guilty of emnity to the cause, it is  
recognized here that Washington can-  
not approve even by acquiescence any  
large number of executions, whether  
decreed by military tribunals or not.

It is asserted by high administration  
officials that the United States must  
take a firm stand on these questions  
and compel the Constitutionalists to  
modify their program or else face the  
alternative of intervention.

But more threatening as a danger-  
ous issue between the United States  
and the Constitutionalists than the  
fate of any Mexicans is the attitude  
of the revolutionists towards the acts  
and obligations of the Huerata govern-  
ment. The European governments  
have let the United States government  
know that they will not submit to a  
general repudiation of financial and  
other obligations incurred by the  
Huerata government which they recog-  
nized in perfect good faith.

Moreover, it is pointed out by these  
governments and admitted by officials  
here that in this day and generation  
wholesale repudiation of the acts of  
even a de facto government cannot be  
tolerated. The United States will be  
compelled to insist on complete re-  
spect for all acts of the Huerata gov-  
ernment involving aliens.

It is considered that there is in the  
present question abundant material  
for a serious quarrel between Wash-  
ington and Mexico. Carranza has  
never yet acceded to any request made  
by the United States and has repeat-  
edly rebuffed the Washington admin-  
istration.

Former Dictator Took His Time.  
General Huerta, accompanied by Sir  
Lionel Carden and guarded by 3,500  
of his faithful soldiers, arrived in  
Puerto Mexico after a leisurely jour-  
ney from Tierra Blanca in the state  
of Vera Cruz. A troop train preceded  
and one followed.

Precautions were taken against sur-  
prise by bodies of revolutionists who  
might have heard of Huerta's depart-  
ure from Mexico City.

The most amazing episode of the  
flight from the capital was the so-  
journ of the former dictator at Tierra  
Blanca. This town is the center of a  
district through which small bodies  
of Constitutionalists soldiers are con-  
stantly passing. Relying either upon  
the protection of the British ambas-  
sador or the prowess of his troops,  
Huerta passed the night there with no  
apparent concern for the possibilities  
of his situation.

Meanwhile Senora Huerta and the  
members of her family had been taken  
aboard the British cruiser Bristol,  
where they were afforded every con-  
venience that a warship can offer.

Jamaica is the rumored destination  
for Huerta. There are also reports  
that he may go to Canada or the United  
States.

The advance guard of Huerta's  
party learned with disgust that Pro-  
visional President Carranza has prac-  
tically invited Carranza to come to  
Mexico City.

Receivers Asked For Railroad.  
On application of William P. Riley  
of New York the Kansas City and  
Memphis railroad, with headquarters  
at Rogers, Ark., was placed in the  
hands of receivers. The road is  
capitalized at \$6,000,000.

Shamrock on Way.  
Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's  
challenger for America's cup, under  
convoy of the steam yacht Erin, sailed  
from Portsmouth for Falmouth, Eng-  
land, whence she will start for the  
United States.

## Dictator Huerta Leaves Him President of Mexico



Photo by American Press Association.  
FRANCISCO CARBAJAL.

### BRYAN SPOUSES SUFFRAGE

Secretary, However, Considers It a  
State Issue.

Secretary of State Bryan has pub-  
licly espoused the cause of woman  
suffrage. After years of refusal to  
commit himself on this political issue  
the secretary of state announces that  
he will support the suffrage amend-  
ment pending before the people of his  
own state of Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan says that he has delayed  
expressing himself on the subject of  
woman suffrage because he has been  
busy gathering information about it  
and because he has been engaged with  
national issues. In some quarters Mr.  
Bryan's declaration in favor of wo-  
man suffrage was interpreted as an  
attempt on the part of the adminis-  
tration to placate the women suffragists  
of the country. It is well known that  
the suffragists feel they have a real  
grievance against President Wilson  
and the Democratic administration be-  
cause of the president's refusal to  
exert his influence in behalf of the suf-  
frage amendment.

It is thought the open advocacy of  
suffrage by Bryan may be offered to  
the suffragists at this time as proof  
that Democracy is not opposed to wo-  
man suffrage, but merely considers it  
a state, not a national issue.

### I. W. W. WORSTED

Ohio Sheriff and Deputies Make Fif-  
teen Arrests.

Sheriff W. A. Huscroft, aided by fifty  
deputies, surrounded the Palace lodge  
of I. W. W. at Bradley, O., and ar-  
rested fifteen members besides con-  
fiscating much inflammatory litera-  
ture, revolvers, rifles and corre-  
spondence.

He now has twenty-five of the lead-  
ing I. W. W. agitators in the jail and  
three women rioters, which is pleas-  
ing to the miners' union.

In the riot the sheriff and his de-  
puties exchanged shots, about twenty-  
five on each side, with the I. W. W.  
members, who were congregated at the  
Palace, a big building on the hill. This  
fusillade occurred after the battle with  
100 women, who used clubs and stones  
and threw pepper and salt into the  
eyes of the deputies, injuring twenty  
of the officers before they were dis-  
banded.

### \$306,000,000 SUED FOR

Minority Stockholders of New Haven  
Seek Restitution.

The appointment of a receiver, spe-  
cial master or other official to prose-  
cute claims aggregating \$306,000,000  
against defendant directors and es-  
tates of directors of the New York,  
New Haven and Hartford railroad is  
asked in a suit brought in the su-  
preme court of Massachusetts by  
Whipple, Sears & Ogden, representing  
minority stockholders of the company.

The suit in which the attorneys re-  
cently demanded that the directors  
join is designed to force restitution  
from those responsible of funds al-  
leged to have been illegally expended  
in building up the New Haven system.  
Judge Brady issued an order of  
notice returnable next Friday to show  
cause why a receiver should not be  
appointed and why an injunction  
against the disposition of the defend-  
ant's stock should not be issued.

### THREE FARMERS KILLED

Feud Between West Virginia Families  
Results In Gun Battle.

Three men are dead and one is in  
a hospital as the result of a gun fight  
at Alingdale, W. Va. John Mammon,  
Joseph Fletcher and Ernest Bailey,  
farmers, of Nicholas county, were  
killed. Matson Mammon is injured.  
The affray is said to have been the  
result of a feud over a line fence be-  
tween the Mammon and Fletcher  
farms. Several weeks ago, it is said,  
Mrs. Fletcher was beaten severely by  
an unidentified man.

When the men met the quarrel was  
renewed. John Mammon and Fletcher  
were killed instantly.

Three Motors For America.  
A third motor will be added to the  
transatlantic ship America and the  
sea sled abandoned.

## DOCTOR'S WIFE FREE FOR WHILE

Mrs. Carman Released From  
Jail on \$20,000 Bond

### COMPLAINS OF UNFAIRNESS

Woman Charged With Manslaughter  
at Home—Methods Employed by De-  
fective Burns Scored by Defendant.

Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, in-  
dicted on the charge of manslaughter  
in the first degree in connection with  
the killing of Mrs. Louise Bailey,  
came back to her home and her family  
in Freeport, N. Y., temporarily a free  
woman.

She was released for trial under  
\$20,000 bail fifteen minutes after the  
grand jury made known its findings to  
Justice Van Sicken, sitting in the crim-  
inal branch of the supreme court at  
Mineola.

She pleaded not guilty and was  
given two weeks in which to change  
her plea or demur to the indictment.

The bail was furnished by Emmett  
Randall and Smith Cox, close friends  
of the Carmans, whereupon Mrs. Car-  
man was set free. Heavily veiled she  
stepped into a limousine with her hus-  
band and started for her home at  
Freeport.

It had been rumored that a super-  
ceding indictment, stronger than the  
one embracing the manslaughter  
charge, might yet be handed up by  
the grand jury on the strength of ad-  
ditional evidence furnished by Cella  
Coleman, the negro maid.

Mrs. Carman later gave an inter-  
view to newspapermen.

"I was bitterly disappointed," she  
said, "that the grand jury would not  
hear me. It seemed so unjust. If  
they heard one side they should have  
heard the other. Don't you think so?  
I am a respectable woman to have her  
reputation, even her life, sworn away  
by a colored maid servant and a  
tramp? It is terrible. It is unbelieve-  
able."

"But do you think," put in one of  
the reporters, "that you have not been  
shown every kindness?"

"By my real friends, yes. But I did  
not know that those who have been  
good friends could ever turn into such  
poor ones."

"Take Burns for instance—not that  
he was ever a friend or even acquaint-  
ance. But could anyone be crueler?  
He came to my house as a friend. At  
least the district attorney asked me  
to receive him as such and I consented.  
Do you know, gentlemen, what he  
said to me, how he acted? Without  
a moment's warning he turned on me  
and snarled: 'I have come to get some-  
body and this somebody is you.' As he  
spoke he poked his face close to mine  
and his lips curled brutally. That was  
the worst thing that has happened to me."

The most surprising feature of the  
grand jury hearings which resulted in  
the indictment of Mrs. Carman was  
the startling story told by Frank J.  
Farrell, a tramp. His story follows:  
"I went to Freeport the night of the  
murder to look for work. I walked  
along the Merrick road until I reached  
this house (the Carman house).  
"I was hungry. I did not go in the  
front way, but started to go to the  
rear door. I saw a light there. I was  
half way down the yard when I saw  
a tall woman in a kimono with a shawl  
about her shoulders. I was a bit  
frightened, for the woman was half  
running and I did not know but that  
she was coming after me."

"But the woman did not seem to  
notice me at all. And then I saw that  
all her attention was on the house.  
In another instant she had stopped be-  
fore a window and her hand was  
raised. It looked to me as if she poked  
her fist through the window. I could  
not see that she had any weapon in  
her hand."

"Then there was a crash of glass.  
That was enough for me. I was a  
stranger in Freeport and I did not  
know what was happening, but I was  
sure that I didn't want to get mixed  
up in it whatever it was. That's why  
I turned and made for the road."  
The revolver shot came a moment  
later and I changed from a quick walk  
into a run. If you're a tramp it's not  
very reassuring to hear revolver shots  
back of you."

"What became of the woman I don't  
know. When I read in the paper the  
next day about the murder I com-  
municated with the sheriff and told  
him what I had seen that night. I  
did not know until I read about it in  
the newspapers that the place was Dr.  
Carman's. I didn't even know there  
was a Dr. Carman. I didn't know  
that I was in Freeport and on the main  
residential street when I heard the  
shot fired."

But Farrell cannot identify the wo-  
man he saw as the woman he has  
been confronted with in the Nassau  
county jail, Mrs. Carman. He has been  
taken to her cell, so it was learned,  
time after time, and each time he has  
said that to the best of his knowledge  
he never saw Mrs. Carman before.

Dumped in River; Couldn't Swim.  
John Frazer, aged twenty-eight, was  
drowned in the Monongahela river at  
California, Pa. In company with Harry  
Anderson, Frazer was canoeing in the  
river when the canoe upset. Frazer  
was unable to swim.

## Roosevelt Boosts Him For Governor of New York



Photo by American Press Association.  
JOHN A. HENNESSY.

John A. Hennessy has bobbed up  
as Colonel Roosevelt's probable  
choice for governor of New York.  
Colonel Roosevelt, unwilling to lead  
the fight as a candidate, believes that  
Mr. Hennessy would be supported by  
independent Democrats and would  
win in a contest with Mr. Whitman  
and Governor Glynn.

### DECISION GIVEN CARPENTIER

Heavyweight Battle Stopped in Sixth  
by Foul.

Georges Carpentier, heavyweight  
champion of France and Europe, de-  
feated Gunboat Smith of America in  
a scheduled twenty-round fight in the  
sixth round at London.

Smith struck Carpentier, lightly  
while he was lying prostrate and the  
contest was awarded to the French-  
man on the foul.

Technically it is admitted that Smith  
did hit the Frenchman, but the claim  
is that a fair minded referee would  
have seen that the blow was entirely  
unintentional and unavoidable.

Smith had just dropped Carpentier  
with a hard right uppercut. Carpen-  
tier arose to his knees and began to  
straighten up. Smith swung a terrific  
left to catch him on the jaw just as  
his knees were clear. Simultaneously  
Carpentier lost his balance and  
dropped to his knees again. The  
American could not stop his blow,  
which grazed the Frenchman's neck.

### Singing at Sight.

I never really got it through my head  
so as to read musical notation in the  
ordinary, conventional, civilized way.  
The fact remains that if today one  
were suddenly to place before me the  
score of "Robin Hood," "Pinafore," or  
"Fra Diavolo" I couldn't for the life  
of me tell whether a given note was  
A or G, or what key it was in. At  
the same time I could sing it correctly,  
or any unfamiliar piece of music, al-  
though I should prefer to hear it play-  
ed over once on the piano so as to get  
started right on the tempo. The cele-  
brated Mme. Rudersdorf, who was  
one of the finest dramatic and colora-  
ture singers I ever knew, once said to  
me when I confided to her this pecu-  
liarity:

"Never mind; you are all right.  
That's the true method of singing at  
sight anyway. The best of them don't  
really know anything about music  
more than that—they know as much  
—Henry Clay Barnabee in Na-  
tional Magazine.

### When Vapor Is Dry.

A popular misconception is the su-  
position that aqueous vapor and ice are  
wet. They are in themselves dry, and  
become wet only when they turn to  
water. So dry is aqueous vapor that it  
will dry any moist object that it comes  
in contact with. Superheated steam,  
before it condenses, is a dry gas. Ice  
feels wet if the temperature of the  
hand is sufficient to melt it; as ice it is  
dry. Another misconception is that  
the air can be either moist or dry. It  
is condensed aqueous vapor in the air  
that is moist, and it would be moist if  
there were no air. A given quantity  
of aqueous vapor confined in a given  
space will be wet or dry according to  
the temperature. At 32 degrees, for in-  
stance, it might be partially condensed  
and consequently wet, while at 70 de-  
grees, owing to expansion, it would be  
dry.

### The First Ironclad.

The French were the first people to  
apply in a practical shape the idea of  
revivifying the use of armor on the sides  
of ships. They constructed five float-  
ing batteries of about four inches of  
iron. Of these the first was the Ton-  
nante, mounting sixteen guns. She was  
launched at Brest in 1855. The first  
ironclad warship proper was the La  
Gloire, launched in November, 1859.

La Gloire was of 5,000 tons displace-  
ment and 800 horse power. The fa-  
mous Mermaid and Monitor gave the  
world the first battle between ironclads,  
but they were not the first mailed bat-  
tleships. The La Gloire was about  
more than a year before the historic  
encounter in Hampton Roads.—New  
York American.

### Safety Pins.

Pins fashioned almost exactly like  
those of the sort known today as  
"safety pins" have been found in  
Etruscan and Roman tombs, and the  
date of these has, in some instances,  
been assigned to a period prior to the  
Christian era.

## "LYNCH HIM!" IS CRY OF MOB

Black Run Down After Attack  
on White Girl

### CONSTABULARY SAVES NEGRO

Jeannette, Pa., and Vicinity Is Con-  
siderably Stirred by Chase—Girl, It  
Is Alleged, Identifies Man Arrested.

Arthur Horace Wilson Alston, a  
negro, aged twenty-two years, who  
says his home is in Bradburg, Pa., is  
held in the Greensburg (Pa.) jail  
charged with an attack on Pauline  
Torchane, a blonde, aged eighteen, of  
Trafford. Miss Torchane is under the  
care of a physician.

The arrival of state troopers at Har-  
rison City, where the fugitive was  
captured, prevented a lynching.

Alston was taken to the doctor's of-  
fice, where it is said that Miss Tor-  
chane identified him as the man who  
had attacked her. The detachment  
of fifteen state troopers arrived and  
held back the crowd while Coroner  
McMurray hustled the prisoner into  
his automobile and took him to jail.

Alston denies attacking the girl. He  
says he fled from the road into the  
woods because someone yelled that he  
was a horse thief.

Miss Torchane, who was visiting  
friends in Harrison City, strolled out  
along the state road in the direction  
of Jeannette. She heard the clatter-  
ing of horse's hoofs behind her, but  
did not look around, for the gate road  
is frequented by horsemen.

Then she felt a hand grasp her  
roughly by the shoulder and a harsh  
voice ordered her to make no outcry.  
The girl saw a black face bending  
over her. Screaming, she wrenched  
herself free and started to run toward  
Harrison City.

The negro kept alongside her for a  
short distance without dismounting,  
then leaping from his horse he seized  
her in his arms and choked her, it is  
alleged, threatening at the same time  
to shoot if she attempted to call for  
help.

In spite of the threats the negro  
dragged her over a bank into a clump  
of bushes.

F. E. Faith, Frank Pringle, James  
Altman and William Blair, who were  
in the Faith farmyard 500 yards away,  
saw the horseman accost the girl and  
ran to her assistance.

The negro saw the men approach  
and with a final threat to return and  
kill the girl if she told who he was  
he leaped onto his horse and fled.

The state troopers at Greensburg  
were notified and a detachment of fifteen  
was hurried to Harrison City.

News of the assault quickly spread  
in Harrison City and citizens quickly  
armed themselves and set out in pur-  
suit of the negro. He was caught in  
the woods.

The black was taken to Harrison  
City, where he was quickly surround-  
ed by almost the entire population of  
the borough. Many in the mob were  
armed with guns and revolvers. There  
were shouts of "Lynch him!"

### HARVEST BOOSTS SITUATION

Iron and Steel Business Shows Further  
Improvement.

Dun's Review of Trade says this  
week:  
"Actual progress in business is still  
slow, yet with the trend in the right  
direction optimism is becoming more  
pronounced. The movement in senti-  
ment is primarily due to the prospect  
of another year of bountiful harvests.  
Both money and commercial paper  
are rather firmer, but rates average  
lower than a year ago."